Icin? Will the Taxes, imposed by the late Act, an-Tail? Will the Taxes, imposed by the late Alt, an-fiver risp Purp like. It is with me, must it not take an im-rangle Survivor use? If it with me, must to be expected, that the harman post with me, and are properly that the harman post with me, and are properly Must not this be done by imposing new readil? With not e-very Addition, thus, make to our lawes, be an Addi-tion to the Power of the Longita Lagrangues, by mosely-ing the Namer of Green enabyte. In the Collection? When it every iduational laws the former cades it more different to abrogate any of them? When a Branch of Research is once enable to discovery to attempt to ma-my Popple, everyhear and unadayse, to attempt to abolifin it? If lawes, fundment to discovery, the the Intention of Taxis and is one enable to december to abolish it? If I also, sufficient to accomply the INTENTION of the Partition of the model by our Allemones? If no natural Taxis related to be imposed by them, what

must become or t.e., and the People they represent?

"It my People confiders these Things, and yet thinks on Liberth state in no Danger, I wonder at that People's security."

One other Argument is to be added, which, by itself, 1 one, who be indicient to coavince the most incredu-lous has on this Comment, that the late Act of Par-Hence theory, set good to be a PRECEDENT, whereon the fort. Vanua age of these Colomes may be established.

Every Doity thereby and on Articles of British Manuf cture, is land on some Commodity, upon the Exposición of we Critrom Great-Britain, a Drawback is payable. Those Drawback, in most of the Article, are exactly discuss to the Danes given by the late Act.

The Parliament's ererois might, in Half a Dosen Long, have raised affect More Novey, only by despine the Drate wass in the Hints of the Officers at riome, on Drawbacks in the Hunts of the Officers at Holine, on Exportation to these Colonies, than by this foliation Imposition of Tixes both us, to be collected nerc. Probability, the actif Courtiers of this Act formed it in this Madner, in old or conclete to themselves, in case of any Objections being made to it, this forcious Preteres—"I that the Drawbacks are Gifts to the Colonies, and that the last Actionity leads the Internation of Bright Manufactures and Commerce, and are allowed on Exportation to any foreign Paris, as well as on Exportation to these Practices. Beld in Care has been taken to filled into the Act, of fonce Articles on which there are no Drawbacks. However, the well be Drawe as well as for all the Articles therein specified, are followed in that they will not an unit to as made as one Drawback. However, the well Drawe as which are all well in formal in the content of the nonly. If therefore, the Sum to be one if at a factor of the nonly. If therefore, the Sum to be one if a factor of the nonly. If therefore, the Sum to be one if a factor of the nonly. If therefore, the Sum to be one if a factor of the nonly. If therefore, the Sum to be one if a factor of the nonly. If therefore, the Sum to be one if a factor of the nonly in the content of the content Exportation to these Colonies, than by this folenm Imand all the other new Charges to which we are made liable.

Upon the Whole, for my Part, I regard the late Act opon the Whole, for my Part, I regard the late Act as an Experiment made of our Dipplicon. It is a Bird fent out over the Waters, to dicover, whether the Waves, that lately agitated this Part of the World with form Vislence, are yet jupaled. If this Adventurer gets Fosting near, we shall from be convinced, that it is not a Piwinx; tor we shall from be convinced to the slow. We shall find it rather to be of the fibreed described by the Poet.

" Infilix Veres."

A direful Foreteller of future Calamities.

A FARMER.

* DomeRhenes's 2d Philippic.

† The datues by the late add are laid on some articles, on which no drawbacks are allowed, yet the duties imposed by the add are is small, in companish with the drawbacks that are allowed, that all the duties together will not amount to some as the drawbacks. to so much as the drawbacks.

1 The expense of this board, I am informed, is between

The expense of tess overs, I am informed, is netween few and from Thousand Pennsts sheling a year. The effability men of Officers, for collecting the revenue in America, amounted before, to Seven Thousand Six Hundred Pounds per minim; and yet, says the author of "The regulation of the colonies," "The author remittance from all the taxes in the colonics, at an average of thirty years, has not amounted to One Thoujand Nine Hundred Pounds a year, and in that fum Seven or Light Hundred Pounds per annum only, have been remitted from North-America."

remitted from North-America."

The finalling of the revenue arifing from the duties in America, demonstrates, that they were intended only as REGULATIONS OF TRADE: And can any person be so blind to writh, so dull of apprehension in a matter of unspeakable importunce to his country, as to imagine, that the board of commissioners lately established at such a charge, is instituted to estimate in collecting. One Theysand Nine Hundred Pounds a year, or the tristing dutie, imposed by the late ast? Surely covery man on this continent must perceive, that they are established for the care of a NEW SYSTEM OF REVENUE, which is but now begun. nubich it hat now began.

" D.ra calano," Ge. Virgil, Æneid 3.

TELETE ELECTEDES

M A D R I D, October 28.

Pare informed the Jesuits of Mexico, to the Namber of 700, were all suddenly and unexpectedly arrested in the Month of July last, and their Effects configured, to the Amount, according to Estimation, of 77 Millions of Hard Piastres, or 385 Millions of Livres. French Money. ons of Livres, French Money.

L O N D O N, December 1.

Some of the last Letters from Germany advise, it it his Prussian Majesty employs much of his Time with his General Officers, and is going to introduce some more new Manœuvres among his Troops.

A Perition of Appeal is presented to an August Affinity in the sees Popular Cause.

fambly in the great Douglas Caufe. "TO!

It is an acknowledged Fait, among the first Ranks who are now returned from the distrent Counties, that who are now returned from the different Counties, that a general Didrefs at this Time reigns who at the poorer Sort throughout the Kingdom. It is equally true, that the principal Caute of the Calamity, is the Fainure in the lad Hirvest, and the Wint of an outstock of Corn in Hand as formerly. It we may credit the Opinions of fome of the London Bakers, the Enfects will be more feverely felt; for they timk that the Quintern Loaf will probably be fold this Writer at a Smiling. What rather adds to the public Apprehension, is the prefent Scarcity of Corn throughout Europe. The prefent Scarcity of Corn throughout Europe. The only Part of the World from which we hear of no Want in this Article, is America: From thence, we might, e'ere this, have been amply fupplied, had our Ports been opened upon a Certainty for any confiderable Length of Time: For, the Merchant, who is uncertain, whe-ther American Corn may arrive here in a (hort limited Time, must necessarily be cramped in fending his Com-

Dec. 5. We hear upwards of Twenty Ships will in a few Days be taken up by the Merchants, and tent to

import American Corn to England.

Letters from Dublin advile, that the Bill for limiting the Duration of Parliaments in that Kingdom to Seven Years, has patied the House of Commons; and that, on the zoth Uit, the Speaker, attended by a great Number of the Commons, waited on his Excellency Lord Townshend, with the said Bill, in order to

have it transmitted to England.

Dec. 3. Letters from Mulrid mention, that the Jefuits had proposed the giving up entirely to the Spanish Crown, the whole Province of Paraguay, with the Difcovery of its Gold, Silver, and Diamond Mines, and even engaged to make the Natives fubiervient to that Monarchy, on Condition of obtaining of his Catholic Maichy an Afylum in his Dominions, or those of the neighbouring States, through his Means.

Dec. 8. They write from Sicily that an Infurrection has happened in that Island, occasioned by a Scarcity of Bread, in which the Populace maffacred the Vice-Roy's Guards, took him Primore, and killed the Prince Ventmiglia, and hung up several other Perfons of Diffinction. The Armanient preparing at Naples is introded to quell the Interpretation of the Performance of the Perform ples is intended to quell the Injurgents; but, mean Time, the People are in fuch a Ferment, that an Infurrection is expected also at the last mentioned Place

every Day.

Dec. 10. Monday a Messenger arrived at St. James's from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who it is said, brought the Septennial Bill, lately passed both Houses of Parliament in that Kingdom, for Maintain Approbation.

bit Majerty's Approbation.

Dec. 12. An Arret of Council was published on the 14th Uit, at Paris, in which his Most Christian Majesty ordered the Payment of the Canada Paper Money to

the Parties mentioned in a Lift annexed.

Dec. 15. On Saturday in the Afternoon a Cabinetcouncil was held at the Queen's Palace, and the same Evening Two Melleagers were lent away to Dublin, one of whom was ordered to embark at Parkgate, and the other at Holy-head, with Diffatches for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dec. 17. Letters from Constantinople advise, that a Disputes began in the Divan, but on what Subject is not positively mentioned; and the Janissaries and Mobinmediately took Part in the Dispute, and a great deal of Blood was spilt, on the Occasion before it could be

quelled.

We hear from Frome, in Somersetshire, that some Gentlemen of that Town have made a Collection of the Town have near 2001. in order to nurchase Flour, which is to be made into Bread, and fold to the Poor, at One Penny

per Pound.

Dec. 19. The following Military Promotions, it is faid, will thortly take Place.

His Royal Highner's the Duke of Gloucester will be appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland, and also to be Colonel of the Third (or Scotch) Regiment of Gourds, vice Earl of Rothes, deceated.

General Murray, Governor of Canada, to have the 13th Regiment of Foot, vice the Duke of Gloucester.

General Armstrong, to have the 2d Battalion of Royal Americans, vice General Murray.
Colonel Robert Cuninghame to have the 38th Regi-

ment of Foot, vice General Anstruther, deceased.

Lord Robert Bertie, to be Governor of Duncannon Fort, vice Earl of Rothes; by which Promotion the

Government of Cork is vacant. 'Tis faid, that the Earl of Findlater will be elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, in the Room of Lord Rothes.—Other Advices mention the Earl of

The Right Hon, the Earl of Sandwich will, we are

informed, foon be made Secretary of Sate.

It is expected that there will be a Loan of Two Mil-

We hear that his Majefty is exp. field to go on Monday next, to the House of Peers, and give the Royal Assent to such Bills as shall be ready.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

Extrast of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated Ostober 30.

" It is believed here that all Matters will go on well in America, but I cannot for my Life believe it, fince it feems that the Revenues lately established under the Inspection of Commissioners, are to be applied to make Governors and Civil Officers independent of the People, though they are totally dependent upon Prepositive. If it made Civil Officers, or at leaft some of the Principal Judges, thoroughly independent of King and People, there would be somewhat rational in the Scheme,

ple, there would be iomewhat rational in the Scheme, but the other is a most ruinous and injurious Method.

"If your Legislature ceases, they will, I dure say, after a few Years, be obliged to restore what they so shamefully took away, as they did to Jamaica.

"I fear little will be done for America the next Session, for the Commons will not be settled till late in the

fion, for the Commons will not be fettled till late in the

We find by the English Papers, that Provisions still continue at an exorbitant Price, Manusactories seemed every where in a State of Decay, and the Poor in the greatest Distress.—Nor was it likely that the Parlia-

ment could be able to apply any adequate Possety, without an entire Change in the late System of process. A Letter from London, dated Dec. 10, 11/6, large Withe Duke of Bedford's Friend, is coming into the Ministry, Ford Sandwich, to be at the Head of the Admiralty, Lords Gower and Weymouth, to be seen turies of State; and it is imagined I and Cluthern and his Friends with be out, and appear again in G. tires or State; and it is imagined Tore Chatlam and his Friends will be out, and appear again in Contion; Grenville will join the Murquis of Precimenant Party, but he much after his Sentiments of America, at the Marquis will not give up his, who are as to be the belt Friend we have got here.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.

VERSES to C D, occasioned by his severations

Melius non tange e clamo. But touch me, and no Minister so fire. Post.

VAIN the Attempt, to blast the facred Name, That Virtue, and the Mare, condition of lare; The Wretch, who dares the Tark, shall carle, too lare, The fucklers Hour, that urg'd him to his Fate!

Too well, methought, you knew me, War to wage, Raife my Refentment, and defy my Rage; Whom Phabas favours, BALTIMORE commends, The noblest Patron, and the best or Friends.

Each Feature, in such Colours, could I trace, Paint all the Blackness of your Mind and Face, So strongly mark'd, you'd flun the hideous Est, Start at the Likeners, and abhor Yourfelf.
Duilners, in vain, her Sev'n-fold Shield may lend, And desp'rate, juilly dread * LYCAMBIS' Ead.

* Lycambes kaving falified his Word to Architocus, the latter curve jo fevere a Poem afon kim, that it deve kim to Depair, and he hanged himjelf.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By fullifying in your Paper, the following Observation on a Piece, figured A Bystander, inferied in your Gazette, No. 1168, you will abuse, Yours

A PLAIN DEALER.

A FLAIN DEALER.

A SHOULD not have given myfelf the Trouble of amimadverting upon the Bystander's Performance,
had not the Neglect, with which it has been generally
received, given Rive to the Question, often repeated,
Why, if award, has it not been expected?

If any Lawyer of Eminence has really given an Opinion, that the Appointment to the Office of Coundlor, inequalitates him from acting as a Velovran, I can
can'lly believe it was only Prival Facie, and that is
hardly even allowed himself the cory fort Time, in early believe it was only Privat Facts, and that the hardly even allowed himself the acry flort Time, in which the Bylander's Reflections Led him to concer. The Occasion and Manner of this Privat Facts Opinion have not been explained, or probably its Authority might be still slighter. If we could arrive at the saked Fact, perhaps it would appear, that the World Incapacitate has been made Use of by the Bylander, instead of the Term Expant. which seems probable than flead of the Term Exempt, which feems probable from the Confideration, that in his Idea they are fynonimous, or of equivalent Signification. But be table it may. I never understood that the Prima Facis Opinion of Counsel, however eminent, is to incontroulable and decifive, as to exclude all Conteir, nor do I think it receives much additional Vigour from the momenta, Reflections of the fagacious Bylander. I shall therefore take the Liberty of examining into the Weight and solienty of las Authorities and Arguments in Support of the

of his Authorities and Arguments in Support of the firange Doctrine, as well as of some other Novellas which are incidentally introduced into his Piece.

That the Qualification of a Vestiman depends upon any other than the temporal Law in England, whether the Vestry be general or select, is a wild Alfertion, for, in the former Case, every Parishioner, liable to Parochial Rates, and Out-dwellers, occupying Land in the Parish, are by the Common Law qualitied to be of the Vestim, and entitled to an Action in the temporal Cart Vefiry, and entitled to an Action in the temporal Cart against the Disturbers of their Right; in the last, the Qualification depends upon Custom, of which the temporal Courts only can take Cognizance. In this Province, Vestimen mult be Freebolders, elected to that Office by Freebolders. And it would be too extravagint almost for any one to affert, that the Qualification of Freebold is cognizable by Freehold, is cognizable by any Eccleficifical Jurislians. But, in what Part of Maryland is this Eccleficial Jurislians. Jurisliation, of which the Bysander peaks?—He takes a Distinction between the Words unfit and incapable in the Act, and applies to them the Terms will-able and word.—Voidable imports something that may able and woid.— Voidable imports fomething that may be done, or not, and is improperly used, because the Duty of the Veitry, and the Provisions of the Act, are the lame, whether the Perion, to be removed, should be unfit or incapable.—But I must here remark, that the Bystander did not fully understand the Meaning of his own Expression; for, the Idea annexed to the Word widable, suggests an Answer to all he has said about Exemption and Incapacity; as one out of many Instances which might be produced, will sufficiently fhew. A Man, when of Age, is exempted from the Payment of a Bond, given in his Minority; yet, when by a Suit, called upon for his Defence, if he will ware

by a Suit, called upon for his Defence, if he will ware the Privilege, he is confidered in all the Capacities of any other Person.

The Bystander quotes Gibson thus:—" All Person of the Realm, by reason of their Dignity, are exempted from the Office of Churchwarden, &c. 215.—Hence, by Parity of Reason, he infers that Castellars in this Province are under the like Examplia. Now, in this Quotation, I have some Suspicion he has not been candal; fer, altho' I have not Gibson, yet I find that Burn (from whom I guess our Author has collected most of his Ecclesiastical Learning) cites the Passage, without an &c.

Passage, without an &c.
If this be really an Interpolation, the Author's View this we really an interpolation, the Author is sufficiently apparent. His Readers were to supply the Word Vestrymen, and he immediately argues upon that Supposition. But this Quotation was to be readered still more material by his Proof that Exemplia,

on The spacety are of equi-meter he has entirely The apain, or Dividity of the Artion is a paid, h trust a Person i majable, he arrorming; and, a Person to set by the Power of o vist though be on a Jury, ceause such Persons have cause such Perfors have capacity. If a Cle. symatical, Je. should be call might fay, —We at the final difference of the control of the contro I will now proceed to e neid, they be, in the gro need, 145 Fe, in the gift Leader and the Diffent against by the Act themselves Offices of T against from the Fines f act sheriff of Landon." 6035—6 H. re an Incap I is Case is most egregious and r. It is reported in the following Effect: By t " fon flou'd be chosen to a " relating to the Govern " thall not have received one Year next before h "thercof, every fuch Elect on was brought, upon a By vas a Dislenter, for refati sent, and the general Q able to Fine for not fer ci Opinion that the Act Factors, the Election was the ag a Diffinion—Mr. J Opinion, observing that a child to the Party elected, sidilion being laid clearly Vice of the Legislature, out the Persons—that the Electrangia ellion; it wilful, a Action cannot be founded as to represe the Will of the application will.—That as a graph of the Right to electronic end, is an Infractional end, is an Infractional end. Opinion that the Act being coul, is an Infracti count foring from Wrong.— the above Cale, to thew, t Consideration of the Judge int divide, exempted him for expressly confine themselve Europe, and make that also termination? But, if the Contact of the Englander, that language, that Punishment she Damauency, and his Contact are of the times. reciption are of the fame to one Respect, may be protier, would have been if ow, because one Thing aver to the fame, and is there is large and Effect? But let i ment, that Incapacity and what will be the Confequen ininly this, that his Posit works an Exemption" is co leastacty works an Incopaci-harmies Propositions, whi any Thing; and are most Same of Ninfest.— His Second Case is to st Use of in the Sense of Inc. "The Bistops first claimed

" lege, not to fit in Case of "Lord Coke, fays, in Cafes
" prisson of Treason, or F
" must withdraw"—" H " works an Incapacity."-" works an Incapacity."— Book, is defired to confult 156-7—and he will there fir wherein their Right was " vote, in like Cates"five Instances in Consirmati mediately after these Cases, s tion, viz. " Nevertheless, " Cases of Trial for Trease " or Felony, the Lords Sp " make their Proxies, 3 Inft. Now, in the Name of Car

Cales to the contrary, it was that the Bisnops must withd , as is suggested by th the Lords Spiritual claimed it the Lords Spiritual claimed it lies, to withdraw in Trials by they must withdraw? We to transfer my Lord Coke's O jea, to Premisses totally differ Banaviour I must submit to Upon turning to Lord Coke, reac, I find the Passage to "a Peer, being indicted of "guilty, he shall be tried p" Lords Spiritual must withe Whether the Exclusion of Whether the Exclusion of

to what does Burn apply the Cole? Does it not most cles

diately before cited, and does

to declare, that notwithstand

Blood, is just, or otherwise, "whether the Assertion of t tion and Incapacity are Te cation, is countenanced Canon Law, the Bishops wer ing any one to Death, and t Law, or its Principle, (bein self, in his Command to Per